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JAPAN.

KOBE.

By Consul George N. West, March 31.

The foreign trade of Kobe for 1914 was as follows: Imports, $140,160,036; exports, $83,426,273; total, $223,586,309. For 1913 the figures were: Imports, $172,611,271; exports, $84,894,079; total, $257,505,350. The decrease in 1914 was therefore $33,919,041. This decrease occurred almost entirely in imports, which showed a falling off of $32,451,235, while exports decreased only $1,467,806.

Only Four Lines of Imports Showed Increase.

Of the imports only four lines—beans, rapeseed, wool, and petroleum—showed an increase. The increased importation of wool was accounted for by the augmented demand created by the suspension of the import of worsted yarn and by the formation of the Japan Worsted Yarn Co. The increased importation of beans was ascribed to a decline in the market in Manchuria. Petroleum was largely imported late in the year. Coming now to a consideration of the lines that decreased, it may be said that the falling off in rice was due to the failure of speculation in the preceding year and to the low price prevailing in Japan. A depression in exportation of white sugar to China reduced the purchase of crude sugar, resulting in decreased imports of that commodity. The decrease in raw cotton was due to a falling off in the purchase of Indian cotton because of the suspension of exchange business. The decreased importation of sulphate of ammonia was a consequence of the depression in the fertilizer trade and the decreased shipments from England. The depression in the fertilizer trade also decreased the imports of beancake. The importation of artificial indigo from Germany and Switzerland stopped almost entirely after September. The decreased importation of pig, bar, rod, and sheet iron was caused, in the main, by the suspension of shipments of German products.

Gray shirtings and cotton prints were crowded out by the home products, owing to the development in the industry in Japan. A large stock brought over from the preceding year caused dealers in woolen cloths to keep down orders. This, together with the suspension of the importation of common qualities from Germany, resulted in a decrease in imports. The economic depression which stopped construction of new factories reduced the importation of machinery.

Conditions Affecting Export Trade.

Of the principal lines of export rice, tea, camphor, cotton-yarn fabrics, and copper showed an increase over the figures for the pre-

ceding year, while straw and other braids, cotton knitted underwear, porcelain, matting, and matches fell off. The increased shipment of rice is attributed to the larger demand in America and to orders received from Europe late in the year as a result of the low prices ruling in Japan. The increased export of black tea is accounted for by the great activity shown in the American market. The shipment of camphor to Europe fell off, but the increase in the demand in America and India more than compensated for the diminished demand in Europe. The low prices of cotton yarn and fabrics increased the demand in China and India.

Copper was largely sold to England, Russia, and America after the reopening of the copper market in London, and every steamer carried shipments of the metal. Lower prices stimulated the export of habutai to Australia, and the value of the silk shipped thither was double that of the preceding year. The decreased exportation of braids was due to the total suspension of shipments to Germany—the best market—and also to a temporary suspension of shipments to England and France. The braid trade is the one that has suffered worst from the war, the great decline in exports resulting in a heavy slump in market value. Owing to the change of fashion in America, the demand for matting has been gradually declining of late, and the war temporarily stopped exports to Europe. In October the price of matches advanced very high in anticipation of the suspension of importation of supplies of chlorate of potash and other materials. Large shipments were made to Hongkong and large orders came in from India because of the expected amendment of the law regarding matches, but owing to the depression in export to China the total shipment showed a decrease.

Foreign Trade of Kobe by Countries.

The value of the imports from and exports to the various countries is shown in the following table for 1913 and 1914:

Countries.	Imports from.		Exports to.	
	1913	1914	1913	1914
Argentina	$368	$8,868	$82,707	$35,958
Australia	3,569,919	3,117,394	1,890,980	2,540,444
Austria-Hungary	588,241	515,465	358,963	217,649
Asiatic Russia	92,106	8,170	135,870	1,013,486
Belgium	2,095,531	1,291,648	1,071,162	770,590
British America	269,874	279,068	902,204	935,726
British India	54,006,618	48,832,768	6,947,098	7,486,410
British Straits Settlements	1,673,009	1,417,133	1,965,820	1,696,768
China	12,102,729	9,752,157	27,668,166	27,513,692
Chile	702,830	512,060	22,444	14,248
Cape Colony and Natal	22,706	.....	173,086	172,521
Denmark	56,054	23,377	114,437	78,621
Dutch India	2,405,937	1,624,246	1,556,454	1,523,478
Egypt	1,217,746	1,402,560	280,400	501,606
French Indo-China	6,028,377	3,045,235	91,734	115,649
France	1,450,226	1,217,450	2,163,409	1,606,108
Great Britain	28,911,995	21,301,745	6,673,027	6,078,205
Germany	15,366,573	11,103,148	4,035,838	3,181,543
Hongkong	164,618	68,019	9,936,161	9,498,947
Hawaii	11,069	9,540	1,888,717	1,852,444
Italy	303,463	157,690	688,649	414,572
Kwangtung Province	3,406,140	3,288,664	2,717,432	2,632,818
Mexico	2,295	.....	30,388	8,796
Netherlands	204,329	154,410	170,184	81,429
Norway	95,248	87,050	805	2,091
Peru	.....	91	22,756	19,660
Philippine Islands	674,681	893,287	1,592,833	1,855,718
Portugal	6,547	1,234	4,209	7,716
Russia	2,549	5,717	83,276	75,550

Countries.	Imports from.		Exports to.	
	1913	1914	1913	1914
Spain	$46,654	$26,090	$115,091	$54,806
Siam	2,482,707	1,705,251	349,057	123,748
Switzerland	403,913	382,991	6,828	17,120
Sweden	1,330,929	1,360,548	23,359	11,852
Turkey	5	1	68,058	75,598
United States	31,301,257	25,258,037	10,812,789	10,945,256
Other countries	1,674,028	1,464,984	159,678	265,450
Total	172,611,271	140,160,036	84,894,079	83,426,273

Principal Imports and Exports at Kobe.

The table below shows the value of the chief imports and exports at Kobe for 1913 and 1914:

Articles.	1913	1914	Articles.	1913	1914
IMPORTS.			IMPORTS—continued.		
Alpacas, etc	$172,296	$106,576	Paper:		
Aluminum, ingots	92,319	168,256	Printing	$622,292	$454,289
Aniline dyes	1,465,042	898,802	Packing	216,237	153,720
Beans, soya	580,561	1,612,805	Other	685,074	571,333
Beans, peas, and pulse	763,653	708,928	Rice	9,626,922	4,632,560
Bicycles, and parts of	757,344	310,906	Rosin	167,389	81,303
Condensed milk	551,998	415,252	Rapeseed	555,883	864,305
Cotton:			Sugar	1,277,439	776,390
In seed	698,579	317,400	Sesame seed	171,125	217,090
Ginned	79,665,438	70,441,367	Shells of mollusca	438,244	378,496
Yarns	147,763	84,378	Sulphate of ammonia	5,023,101	4,331,681
Satins	1,100,440	705,383	Soda, caustic	274,748	265,278
Velvets and plushes	405,961	177,842	Soda ash	399,240	419,300
Copper pipes and tubes	105,530	50,594	Sheetings, gray	312,214	75,299
Celluloid	72,449	9,986	Shirtings, white	259,189	113,043
Eggs, fresh	356,844	310,055	Spinning machinery	2,217,529	2,079,648
Flour, wheat	282,029	204,731	Tin, ingots and slabs	886,693	624,268
Fats, animal	425,419	235,338	Timber, lumber and boards	522,855	272,239
Glass, plates and sheets	637,810	385,768	Toilet or perfumed water and oils	60,294	51,849
Hides, ox, cow, and buffalo	549,812	293,950	Wheat	1,978,967	1,549,297
Hemp, jute, flax, etc	1,208,019	1,232,193	Wool	2,279,640	2,357,077
Hats, caps, and bonnets	61,734	42,076	Woolen yarns	2,236,594	1,116,463
India rubber	858,983	564,559	Wild silk	133,647	195,179
Indigo, artificial	956,542	716,277	Woolen cloths and serges	1,076,840	929,000
Iron:			Wool and cotton cloths and serges	1,734,104	1,408,290
Pigs	3,339,371	1,643,530	Watches	97,134	62,159
Bars and rods	3,276,552	2,149,140	Zinc:		
Galvanized wire	591,470	481,650	Ingots and slabs	443,256	222,240
Tinned, plated, or sheets	698,362	481,657	Plates and sheets—		
Plates and sheets	2,689,231	1,824,137	Free	485,826	322,899
Rails	401,850	257,086	Other	89,493	28,152
Pipes and tubes	918,207	501,427	All other	15,804,941	12,720,404
Nails	227,771	66,871			
Insulated electric wire	156,264	39,953	Total	172,611,271	140,416,036
Leather:					
Sole	88,754	32,071			
Other	293,320	359,616			
Linen yarns	98,546	58,822	EXPORTS.		
Lead, ingots and slabs	681,144	602,531			
Machinery	6,060,770	4,778,561			
Nitrate of soda, crude	702,830	515,005	Beans, peas, and pulse	341,080	528,465
Nickel, grains, blocks, and ingots	468,360	649,807	Bamboos	246,789	228,182
Oil cake	5,887,984	5,108,098	Bamboo, manufactures of	653,736	607,842
Oil, kerosene or petroleum	707,908	939,992	Boards for tea boxes	200,092	299,132
Phosphorite	964,840	707,258	Buttons, shell	1,399,581	1,163,078
Phosphorus:			Bronze, manufactures of	118,953	85,839
Yellow	122,907	71,301	Brushes:		
Red	192,543	202,549	Tooth	338,277	470,685
Potash, chlorate of	499,744	415,898	All other	689,026	773,424
Paraffin wax:			Colle or isinglass, vegetable	570,785	645,046
Free	358,313	299,756	Comestibles	471,701	408,748
Other	269,168	347,618	Cigarettes	54,789	15,591
Pencils	77,871	60,511	Camphor	1,112,467	1,327,733
Pulp for paper manufacture	1,122,746	1,154,498	Camphor oil	204,537	107,720
			Colza oil	639,689	640,313
			Copper, ingots and slabs	7,114,112	7,309,779

Articles.	1913	1914
EXPORTS—continued.		
Cotton:		
Yarns	$20,578,395	$21,619,041
Crêpes	251,099	141,439
Flannels	507,228	446,841
Drills	95,234	379,437
Towels	1,008,479	926,625
Underwear, knit	3,021,973	3,516,985
Carpets, hemp, cotton, or wool	373,060	468,487
Clocks, hanging and standing	217,592	170,284
Coral	445,094	167,872
Fish:		
Cuttle	961,420	811,361
Cod	148,477	145,631
Fish and whale oil	1,366,661	1,021,894
Furs	177,777	162,444
Fans and round fans	377,545	255,301
Groundnuts	47,012	58,705
Ginger, dried	178,297	103,013
Glass, manufactures of	987,978	843,285
Hemp braids	1,742,370	1,776,044
Handkerchiefs	95,219	61,852
Hats, caps, and bonnets	2,185,274	1,786,951
Imitation nankeens	166,917	202,667
Japanese toweling	41,513	25,433
Leather	123,911	132,712
Lamps, and parts of	369,087	311,042
Lanterns, Japanese	93,956	61,853
Lacquered ware	116,977	96,427
Ligaments of scallops	290,812	296,259
Mushrooms, dried	348,970	403,617
Mineral water	116,489	126,613
Menthol crystal	796,507	545,401
Match sticks or splints	113,162	131,881
Machinery	502,251	189,887
Mattings for floor, in piece	921,547	611,378
Mats for floor, in single	$1,072,112	$763,432
Matches	4,552,908	4,412,910
Onions	220,651	235,825
Peppermint oil	265,077	204,149
Pepper:		
European	27,912	21,961
Ganpi and usuyo	63,491	61,950
Porcelain and earthenware	1,525,822	1,319,350
Pea cheese (miso)	91,843	114,889
Rice	1,882,853	2,281,062
Seaweeds	341,773	299,558
Shrimps and prawns	165,347	167,518
Sugar, refined	692,475	506,078
Sake	650,860	666,070
Sulphur	80,756	73,419
Soya-bean oil	92,357	104,866
Silk yarns, spun	322,510	420,460
Straw and chip braids	2,692,370	1,572,427
Silk tissues, habutai	382,665	767,208
Shirtings and sheetings, gray	2,181,138	2,351,277
Socks and stockings	472,573	357,737
Screens	134,782	93,017
Timber, lumber, and boards	201,218	185,833
Toys	662,149	531,369
Tea:		
Green	518,542	511,861
Black	77,952	235,275
Dust	31,116	43,973
Other	13,847	6,912
Umbrellas, European	548,716	579,225
Waste silk and kibiso	185,670	206,161
Waste cotton yarns	427,891	445,256
Wax, vegetable	435,275	441,485
Zinc, ore	370,995	181,568
All other	10,034,423	10,711,483
Total	84,894,079	83,426,273

Shipping Statistics of Kobe.

The table below shows the tonnage entered and cleared at the port of Kobe during 1914:

Nationality.	Description.	Entered.		Cleared.	
		Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.
American	Steamers	57	396,629	56	387,879
Austrian	do	8	29,754	9	32,201
British	do	509	1,845,650	490	1,806,606
Do	Sailing vessels	2	4,346	2	4,346
Chinese	Steamers	3	1,865	3	1,865
Danish	do	12	35,803	12	35,803
Dutch	do	20	51,944	18	46,475
French	do	49	185,729	49	185,729
German	do	123	467,090	123	467,119
Italian	do	1	1,907	.....	.....
Japanese	do	1,897	3,529,125	1,884	3,493,757
Do	Sailing vessels	5	725	2	366
Norwegian	Steamers	9	18,937	8	17,418
Russian	do	8	16,774	7	14,155
Swedish	do	8	21,696	8	21,696
Total		2,711	6,607,974	2,671	6,515,415

Cotton-Spinning Industry.

The first half of 1914 was a prosperous one for the cotton-spinning industry, both the shipments of yarns and piece goods showing increases over the corresponding period of 1913. In July the demand commenced to fall off and in August the trade was completely demoralized by the outbreak of war. Prices fell rapidly, and the Osaka Yarn Exchange had to be closed for a while.

The unfavorable prospects in July caused the Japan Cotton Spinners' Association to decide to curtail their production 10 per cent for six months from August 1 and to stop all spindles two days in each month, in addition to the usual two days per month stoppage. Mills that export 60 per cent of their product and those that operate looms and consume their entire production of yarn are excepted, but these last are very few.

Notwithstanding the general depression of business, the cotton-spinning industry attained very satisfactory results from the past year's work, the total outturn of yarn amounting to 1,665,699 bales, an increase of about 147,717 bales over 1913. Exports of yarn amounted to 568,281 bales, an increase of 99,545 bales. On the whole the demand from China has continued firm and has been the direct cause of this increase. Apart from questions of price, increased exports were witnessed in spite of the war. The increase in outturn, however, was not proportionate to the increase in the number of spindles, since there was a short-time agreement among spinners during the latter part of the year. An additional 110,000 spindles are shortly to be put into operation—40,000 by the Settsu Spinning Co., 30,000 by the Osako Kanegafuchi mill, and 40,000 by the Fuji Spinning Co.

As regards the export of cotton yarn during 1914, there was a marked decrease in August and September on account of the war, but generally speaking the demand for this purpose continued to be strong. The exports during the year reached 568,281 bales, or about two-thirds of the amount of production. The following table shows the exports and the home consumption, in bales, for five years:

Years.	Export.	Home consumption.
1910	374,633	787,147
1911	285,009	844,258
1912	374,932	977,277
1913	468,736	1,049,246
1914	568,281	1,097,418

Thus it may be observed that, despite the war, the exports in 1914 were far larger than in any of the preceding four years. It may also be pointed out that the amount shown above as the home consumption includes the yarn consumed by the spinning mills themselves (about 25,000 bales a month) and by the other weavers (about 20,000 bales a month) for the weaving of cotton textiles intended for export. It can therefore safely be said that the amount of cotton yarn for real home consumption was about 500,000 bales.

Machinery and Metals.

The market for machinery has been dull, few new orders being placed, in spite of the fact that American machinery is being sought to take the place of the supply from Germany. The rise in the price of the raw material hindered the execution of old orders and the placing of new ones.

Exports of copper received a severe setback on the outbreak of war, the price dropping to about $17.50, and the mines worked by the Furukawa Co., of Tokyo, and the Sumitomo & Kuhara Co., of Osaka, had to shut down temporarily. Toward the close of the year exports from Kobe revived again, and the year showed a small increase over 1913.

The exports of zinc ore in 1913 amounted to over 30,000 tons, but the outbreak of war almost entirely stopped this trade for a time. The figures for 1914 were only about one-half those of the previous year. Lately the increased demand for the ore in English refineries, caused by the use of the metal in cartridges, has increased the price, and large orders have been sent to this country. The Osaka and Mitsui zinc refineries, whose production is not more than 600 tons per month, have little to spare after supplying the needs of the Osaka arsenal, and prices for sheet zinc have risen nearly 50 per cent higher than the lowest quotation since the war broke out.

Galvanized iron, both sheet and wire, naturally rose in sympathy, and, with the exception of lead, all metals have shown a substantial advance. Speculators who were in an awkward position at one time were able to dispose of their goods at a profit.

Manchurian Cereals—Agricultural Products Exported from Japan.

Up to 1914 only occasional shipments of Manchurian cereals had been made to the United States through the port of Kobe, but after the outbreak of war forced up the price of grain these exports assumed large proportions. This was especially true in the case of maize, of which about 80,000 tons were shipped by the close of the year. The quality of this grain is not so good as American, but on account of its cheapness it is cracked and used for stock feed on the Pacific coast. Other cereals exported were kaoliang, or millet, and buckwheat.

The exportation of agricultural products from Japan has much increased of late years, the principal lines being onions and potatoes. In Senshu (Osaka prefecture) alone onions were produced to the amount of 24,845,100 pounds in 1913, and the production increased to 33,126,800 pounds last year, without congesting the market. Now onions produced in the Hokkaido are being shipped, and prices are said to be about 25 per cent higher in Japan than last year. The onions are cent to Manila, Hongkong, Shanghai, Vladivostok, Australia, and the South Sea Islands.

During the past two or three years the area under potatoes in Osaka prefecture was not more than 750 acres, 500 acres in Kyoto prefecture, and 400 acres in Hyogo prefecture. Lately the demand for potatoes has considerably increased, since they are utilized as a foodstuff for the troops, for distilling alcohol, for making bread, and also as an article of the popular diet. Since the outbreak of war in Europe potatoes have begun to be largely exported to Russia. In 1914 the area of land under potatoes increased to about three times the figure for the preceding year in the prefectures mentioned, and it is expected that a further increase will be seen this year. The potatoes mature quickly, and rice can be raised on the same field after they are gathered. Thus the potato creates an extra revenue, and is fast gaining in popularity.

Apples and Peanuts—Fertilizer Market.

The demand for apples produced in Japan is rapidly increasing abroad. In the past five or six years the foreign markets for Japanese fruits and vegetables have been much extended, and their exportation is now becoming a promising business.

Owing to the heavy crop of peanuts in 1914 and the fact that the market in America was overstocked, the price fell markedly toward

the close of the year but recovered soon after, with the clearing of stocks, and the year closed with prices about 15 per cent higher than at the end of the previous year.

Toward the end of 1914 great depression prevailed in the fertilizer market, caused by the low price of rice and raw silk in the last half of the year, which affected the purchasing power of the farmers. The demand was estimated to be less than one-half that in ordinary seasons.

Dyes, Drugs, and Chemicals.

As was to be expected, the market for all German-made aniline dyes went up considerably on the outbreak of war, holders here keeping back their stocks in anticipation of even higher prices. But after a time market rates declined, as some of these stocks were realized on; consignments shipped before the war also commenced to arrive, as well as supplies for America and China, diverted here on account of the higher prices obtainable. The market was also affected by the decreased demand resulting from the prevailing inactivity of the weaving industry in Japan.

This decline, however, was only temporary. In consequence of the importation of German dyes through neutral countries being entirely shut off and prices in America and China becoming higher than in Japan, together with a larger demand from abroad for European paper, woolen goods, and other articles requiring dyes, the scarcity became further accentuated.

Stocks of dyes in Japan are scarcely sufficient for the 1915 demand. Indian indigo is not available, the exportation being prohibited by the British Government. Farmers in Awa Province are therefore making preparations to plant indigo extensively, and the 1915 sowings are expected to be about three times as large as in 1914.

The shortage of dyes having caused such a rise in prices that the weaving trade is seriously affected, the Government is investigating the question of manufacturing dyes in Japan, but is still undecided whether to make it a Government business or leave it to private enterprise.

The annual outturn of coal tar in Japan is said to be about 12,000,000 gallons, about 30 per cent of which is already taken up industrially, leaving only 8,000,000 gallons for dye manufacture—an insufficient supply, necessitating the importation of tar to supply the deficiency. The manufacture in Japan is estimated to cost about 20 per cent more than in Germany, so an increase in the import duty by at least this amount will be necessary, in addition to a subsidy to help start the industry.

Salicylic Acid Supply Will be Sufficient.

The suspension of the supply of salicylic acid from Germany has caused alarm to the sake brewers, who demand the drug as the indispensable antiseptic for the Japanese wine. The authorities have therefore been conducting investigations as to the amount of existing stock of the imported drug in the country. This is considered sufficient for another year's consumption. The Government and other drug factories have also commenced to manufacture, so there is little anxiety as to the future supply.

The prohibition of reexport of imported chemicals has checked the advance of prices, but exports of those produced in Japan have in-

creased. Among these are iodide of potassium and acetic acid, which are largely shipped to India, the South Sea Islands, and Russia.

Japanese Make Progress in Paper Manufacture.

Hitherto European paper has been imported to the value of about $3,500,000 annually, according to the Osaka Maini-chi. Local manufacture has made sudden progress since the outbreak of war in Europe, and "art" paper and account-book paper, which it had been considered impossible to produce in Japan, are now making their appearance from Japanese mills. Double-elephant, tracing paper, and glazed paper (tsuya gami) can not yet be produced in Japan. The annual value of imports of these papers is about $1,000,000. The annual value of pulp imported has hitherto amounted to about $3,000,000, and now it is produced in Japan to the value of about $1,000,000. The annual value of paper and pulp together to be imported hereafter is not expected to exceed $3,000,000—half the amount of the imports before the outbreak of war. By the great efforts of the Japanese paper mills, stimulated by the increased price of European paper, the inconvenience caused by the cutting off of the supply was minimized, and the paper market, which had advanced abnormally, has now become settled.

The total outturn of European paper at the end of 1914 was about 30,000,000 pounds per month, an increase of 4,000,000 over the previous year, about one-half of which represents an increase in production of newspaper printing paper. Japanese-made newspaper printing paper is being shipped all over the East on account of the check occasioned by the war in the trade with England and Germany. Japanese news printings are of very poor quality, and find a market only on account of their cheapness.

There is also a demand for Japanese strawboard in India and the Far East, caused by the scarcity of stock, and the paper mills have agreed to pay a bounty of $6 per ton on exported board paper.

Glassware Industry Recovers from Effects of War.

The outbreak of war caused the manufacture of glassware to become quite disorganized, and exports to China, India, and other eastern countries were suspended for awhile. Soda ash rose in price from $2.50 to $6 per bale of 224 pounds.

However, the demand from neighboring oriental countries soon increased with the diminution of stocks and the cessation of the usual supply from Belgium and Germany. Orders were also received from England and the United States. The increased demand, together with the recommencement of importation of soda ash, which had been temporarily suspended, caused a more favorable outlook for the trade, and the year closed with all the factories working at their full capacity.

The manufacture of sheet glass in Japan has not advanced very far, and the output of the factories is usually not sufficient for the home demand. The thicker plate glass for roofing, showroom windows, and mirrors can not be turned out as yet. The war having stopped the supply of sheet glass from Belgium and Germany and the English factories being short-handed, a demand has arisen from China, India, and other Eastern countries, and the companies have been able to make some shipments abroad.

Matches—Shell Buttons.

The match trade in the early part of 1914 was dull, because of an oversupply of stock. The companies had greatly increased their plants and output during the previous prosperous years. Another cause was decreased demand from China, on account of internal troubles and currency depreciation.

The war, however, brought about a change in the situation by checking the importation of hydrochlorate of potash and yellow and red phosphorus. The former, which usually rules about $11 per case, rose to $60 about the end of October, and phosphorus in proportion. They have since declined somewhat. The increased cost of matches—from $2.50 to $6.50 per case—has checked the export trade, the China market still having considerable stocks on hand, and the total export for 1914 shows a certain decrease from the previous year.

The shell-button business was temporarily deranged by the outbreak of war, but soon resumed its normal condition and toward the close of the year was quite brisk. The import of Takase shells was stopped for a while, but toward the close of the year there were a few shipments from Manila and Australia. Although stocks were scarce and prices high, prospects at the close of the year were good, owing to the large foreign demand.

Exports of Fish Oil—Japanese Ship Paint to China.

The export of fish oil, being mostly to countries engaged in the war, has been affected accordingly. The quantity of fish oil exported from Kobe in 1914 amounted to 29,348,544 pounds, valued at $1,021,894, showing a decrease of 11,405,764 pounds in quantity and of $284,767 in value as compared with the preceding year. The values of shipments according to countries in 1914 were as follows: Belgium, $329,366; Germany, $243,890; England, $189,095; Australia, $90,498; Italy, $58,017; Austria-Hungary, $51,225; America, $40,506; France, $14,403; other countries, $4,894.

The value of oil shipped to Germany in 1914 showed a decrease of $197,517; to England, $139,261; to France, $47,497; and to other countries, $512; but shipments to Belgium, Australia, Italy, Austria-Hungary, and America increased by amounts ranging from $6,843 to $46,264. The market price has been advancing, but it is still much below the rates obtaining before the outbreak of war.

Hitherto Japanese manufacturers of paint have made only the cheaper grades, while better-quality paints have had to be imported. Stocks of paint in China and other Eastern countries that are supplied from Europe ran short on account of the war, and this has enabled paint manufacturers to make some shipments to Hongkong and Shanghai in spite of an increase in price from 25 to 50 per cent. Of the materials used, the lead is imported from Australia and the zinc is mined in Japan.

Serge Weaving—Government Manufacture of Condensed Milk.

With the development of the serge-weaving industry in recent years, Japan has been able to supply its own needs in the coarser qualities, although the finer grades suited for foreign-style clothes have still to be imported. Woolen yarns for serges are imported

from Austria, Germany, France, and England, and naturally the outbreak of war, by checking importation, has rendered the position of these factories very difficult. Some mills have been obliged to stop and others to curtail production, and the probability is that 1915 will not see half the output of serges of 1914.

The Hyogo Prefectural Experiment Farm at Awaji has completed preparations for the manufacture of condensed milk. The quality is to be standardized on the American "Eagle" brand, and the factory will take over the surplus milk of all the dairies in the prefecture and conduct the industry on a large scale. The product is expected to be on the market early this year (1915). Imports during 1914 decreased considerably.

Celluloid—Rubber—French Nails.

The outbreak of war has been advantageous for the two celluloid factories in this district. These companies, because their combined output is in excess of the demand, have been in financial difficulties since their start, and negotiations were in progress in 1914 for an amalgamation. Since the war started the Nippon Celluloid Co. stopped the manufacture of celluloid and devoted itself to making guncotton for the Russian Government at remunerative rates. The Sakai Co., having the field to itself for celluloid and being favored by a rise in prices of from 10 to 20 per cent, is also doing well.

The prohibition on the outbreak of war of the export of raw or manufactured rubber from the Straits Settlements (whence the material used in the factories in this consular district is obtained) to any except British ports threatened to affect seriously the rubber industry here, but arrangements were made between the two Governments by which Japan could obtain its supplies of rubber.

The manufacture of French nails was started by nail factories here, with the effect of nearly stopping the importation from foreign countries. Hopes are entertained of entering the market in China and neighboring countries.

Japanese Shipbuilding Industry.

During 1915, in addition to war vessels, 11 steamers, with an aggregate tonnage of 67,000, are to be completed in Japan, including 4 Nippon Yusen Kaisha ships, each of 7,500 tons; 2 Osaka Shosen Kaisha ships, each of 9,400 tons, and another of 5,300 tons; and 1 Japan-China Steamship Co. vessel of 3,700 tons.

Japan has experience in building warships of over 30,000 tons, and steamers aggregating more than 100,000 tons can be turned out in a year without difficulty. An independent supply of materials, however, is not yet in sight. The supply of steel for shipbuilding is largely obtained from England, Germany, and Belgium.

Of all non-British shipbuilding districts (according to Lloyds classification), Kobe is exceeded only by four in its output of merchant tonnage. Those doing bigger business are the River Weser, Hamburg and the Elbe, Rotterdam (with Dordrecht and Flushing), and Maryland and Virginia. The Netherlands, Japan, and Norway were the only shipbuilding countries that launched more tonnage in 1914 than in 1913.

Labor Conditions—Reduction of Wages.

Returns compiled by the Osaka prefectural government showed the number of operatives at the end of December, 1914, employed in making knitted goods, shell buttons, glassware, brushes, matches, celluloid goods, paper, rugs, towels, wooden pipes, cast-metal work, and medicines, all for export, to be 26,182. Of the 12 industries named, the hands employed on all except glassware, rugs, and cast-metal work showed an increase. Iron, silk reeling, leather, toys, enameled ironware, rubber, and weaving are recovering activity.

Returns of wages paid in Osaka in the second half of 1914, which have been published by the Osaka Chamber of Commerce, show that the wages of laborers generally have declined materially, though in a few instances they have shown an extraordinary increase. Compared with the corresponding period of the preceding year, the average rates of wages of 104 different classes of workers show increases in 23 classes of less than 5 cents a day, the wages of printers only increasing by as much as 6 cents, making the rate 50 cents. Decreases are recorded in 47 trades, the largest decrease being 20 cents in the case of leather-trunk makers, and a decrease of over 5 cents occurring in more than half these trades.

As a result of the heavy decline in the price of rice, accompanied by a decline in many other commodities, manufacturers made the outbreak of war the occasion of an all-around reduction of wages. The match factories were among the first, with a reduction of 10 per cent in the wages of male operatives and 15 per cent in the wages of female operatives. Corresponding reductions have been made in practically all branches of industry.

Trade of Osaka by Countries.

In the following table the value of Osaka's trade with each important country during 1913 and 1914 is shown separately:

Countries.	Imports from.		Exports to.	
	1913	1914	1913	1914
Australia	$2,592	$55,513	$3,370	$397
Asiatic Russia	1,342	36,803	1,834	153,439
British India	8,370,444	9,312,325	986,156	1,320,552
British Straits Settlements	167	4,586	151,987	173,906
Belgium	31,033	48,630	864	221
China	2,859,917	3,604,685	26,802,832	28,847,287
Dutch India	3,447,247	1,954,519	3,791	2,133
French Indo-China	417,144	392,919	128	71
France	28,818	65,670	1,519	1,551
Great Britain	2,286,251	1,561,910	116,759	135,319
Germany	744,175	652,215	.....	.....
Hongkong	27,924	5,511	1,074,216	1,568,535
Kwangtung Province	430,013	736,080	7,380,870	4,787,615
Italy	15,830	19,055	167	339
Netherlands	8,518	26,669	.....	.....
Philippine Islands	188,873	149,864	5,194	9,389
Siam	326	8	220	50
Sweden and Norway	36,263	25,229	.....	.....
United States	679,474	1,147,194	7,615	4,972
Other countries	1,178,062	820,830	41,798	16,887
Total	20,754,413	20,620,215	36,579,320	37,022,669

Imports and Exports at Osaka.

The values of the principal imports and exports at Osaka during the past two years have been:

Articles.	1913	1914
IMPORTS.		
Beans:		
Red and white, small	$27,882	$33,956
Soya	108,943	144,047
Borate of soda	20,757	39,142
Bristles, pig or hog	84,944	121,880
Bones, animal	46,476	35,608
Cotton and manufactures of:		
Ginned	8,440,058	9,819,146
Seed	356,336	341,356
Velvet, plush, and other pile tissues	2,417	874
Sheetings and shirtings—		
Gray	12,132	16,016
White	26,901	7,583
Prints	11,678	.....
Satins and italians	72,219	53,579
Caustic soda (crude)	106,299	119,492
Cakes	1,273	7,084
Copper, ingots and slabs	15,474	4,228
Cycles	134,654	71,298
Dynamite	132,496	124,467
Detonators	8,178	9,360
Dry plates for photographs, undeveloped	55,423	44,134
Electric machinery, and parts of	10,718	1,911
Flours, meals, and groats of grains and starch	1,907	4,934
Flax, china grass, ramie, etc.	375,075	377,662
Fat, animal	173,172	203,558
Furs	17,145	12,731
Flannel	.....	945
Gypsum	8,712	8,866
Goat's and camel's hair	12,465	13,804
Glass, sheets and plates	18,728	11,050
Hides and skins:		
Bull, ox, cow, and buffalo	202,972	243,034
Deer	9,002	17,839
Hemp, jute, and manila hemp	77,233	96,584
Iron:		
Pig	194,336	86,839
Ingots and slabs	22,404	14,050
Bars, rods, T, angle, etc.	121,555	117,513
Plates and sheets—		
Galvanized—		
Corrugated	114,686	77,238
Other	185,131	70,471
Tinned	35,077	31,705
Other	98,783	127,916
Wire	27,422	27,782
Pipes and tubes	136,959	196,484
Boots' protection	644	3,444
Insulated electric wire	20,104	210
Incandescent electric lamps	2,642	15
Kwarm, tagayesan, tsuge, ebony wood, etc.	42,164	48,113
Kiri	50,096	53,079
Lacquer	145,140	117,742
Licorice	29,595	48,373
Morphine, hydrochlorate and sulphate	168,334	157,654
Machinery, and parts of	190,623	105,175
Manures	15,554	20,581
Nickel, ingots and grains	119	2,105
Nails, rivets, screws, bolts, nuts, etc.	60,356	31,932
Phosphorite	1,038,967	1,027,761
Pencils	10,697	6,835
Printing ink	89	98
Paper, Chinese	31,166	26,313
Photographic papers	28,935	20,644
Potteries	7,071	5,284
Parts of cycles:		
Tires	131,346	55,112
Others	54,605	32,335
IMPORTS—continued.		
Pumps	$11,375	$8,392
Rice and paddy	1,626	54
Rails	513,774	73,044
Railway carriages, and parts of	48,333	.....
Rhubarb	7,142	6,904
Sugar	3,496,867	2,035,744
Sugar, refined	121,512	65,656
Soap, washing	1,015	44
Soda ash	25,715	40,450
Straw plaits	30,027	25,080
Soap, toilet	2,820	1,032
Surgical or orthopedic instruments, and parts of	374	11,550
Tea	3,655	3,835
Vegetable fiber	65,923	97,719
Vessels, steam or sailing	.....	84,660
Wines	21,492	12,246
Wool	1,801	23,873
Waste yarns and waste thread	4,159	12,397
Wild silk	281,722	531,674
Woolen or worsted yarns	25,775	18,105
Waste or old metal:		
Zinc	14,421	15,226
Iron	5,187	2,432
Brass and bronze	53,971	29,874
All other	33,899	17,048
Woolen cloths and serges:		
Wool	81,427	106,032
Wool and cotton	90,816	177,864
Water meters	1,749	1,619
Zinc	13,233	3,625
All other	2,258,334	2,815,062
Total	20,754,413	20,620,215
EXPORTS.		
Beans and peas	17,320	16,690
Beer, in bottles	154,642	143,422
Bleaching powder	33,230	15,891
Brass and yellow metal:		
Plates and sheets	103,925	112,646
Wire	51,470	49,427
Buttons	140,236	104,469
Brushes	65,419	57,314
Bags, sacks, and portfolios	147,158	98,108
Colle or isinglass, vegetable	115,925	117,308
Confectioneries and sweetmeats	8,889	6,843
Comestibles, in tins and bottles	89,566	76,864
Cigarettes	130,078	66,050
Colza oil	3,957	15,527
Copper:		
Ingots and slabs	1,827,863	1,874,065
Plates and sheets	109,999	468,905
Wire	13,857	47,161
Candles	1,327	1,910
Counterpanes	153,203	115,407
Cotton manufactures:		
Flannel	109,883	91,939
Sheetings and shirtings, gray	2,506,638	2,578,380
T cloths	514,064	387,896
Other tissues	444,528	335,731
Blankets and blanketing	62,579	67,791
Threads	33,331	21,971
Wadding	32,860	29,186
Yarns	10,791,290	12,337,612
Towels, Turkish and huckaback or honeycomb	235,097	220,116
Undershirts and drawers, knit	761,028	633,979

Articles.	1913	1914	Articles.	1913	1914
EXPORTS—continued.			EXPORTS—continued.		
Cement, Portland	$7,403	$17,601	Plaited cords, braids, etc	$175,655	$193,463
Clocks, hanging and standing	119,244	105,179	Paper:		
Cotton gin, and parts of	47,839	7,409	European, printing	94,559	86,033
Clothing, European	15,059	7,581	Other	17,271	22,590
Fish, dried and salted	16,221	20,743	Renshi	156,131	105,103
Flours, meals, or groats of grains and starches	18,961	26,209	Potteries	134,890	124,907
Fans and round fans	84,876	64,413	Ropes, bags, and mats, of straw	10,644	11,897
Glass bottles and flasks	166,382	154,455	Seaweeds and cut seaweeds	63,722	58,695
Gloves	86,434	79,857	Sugar, refined	615,859	489,305
Hats, caps, and bonnets	362,575	163,488	Sake	368,541	363,005
Iron manufactures:			Soy	30,931	32,341
Tubes	14,370	12,205	Sulphuric acid	9,536	3,254
Pans and rice kettles	12,319	7,065	Soap, toilet	230,956	204,402
Other manufactures, n. e. s	216,844	200,227	Satins, silk and cotton	202,864	155,016
Inks and paints	29,615	39,865	Silk tissues and cotton mixture	77,056	60,406
Imitation nankeen	2,304,194	1,925,750	Striped tissues	25,723	46,412
Imitation nankeen, dyed	7,703	21,836	Socks and stockings	344,935	442,017
Insulated electric wire	28,050	42,335	Shoes, boots, clogs, sandals, etc	64,736	51,344
Implements and tools	18,845	18,608	Scientific articles	68,342	51,943
Japanese towels	41,551	13,142	Sashes	14,035	7,487
Katsuobushi or bonito fish, dried and boiled	13,705	17,080	Tea	48,224	42,907
Leather	310,111	209,447	Timbers	37,296	89,033
Looking-glasses	231,397	197,669	Toilet or perfumed water and hair oil	90,342	63,834
Lacquered ware	14,238	15,090	Toilet powder	59,874	54,067
Lamps, and parts of	243,922	177,744	Twilled tissues	3,653,922	4,248,613
Mushrooms, dried	89,235	80,042	Toys	110,583	131,148
Mandarins	246,467	120,675	Umbrellas and parasols, European	230,521	195,167
Manure	926	280	Vessels, steam and other	22	164,159
Matches	1,324,200	1,073,758	Wood, manufactures of	56,404	47,965
Mousseline de laine	48,266	51,450	All other	3,793,533	3,696,655
Machinery, and parts of	290,533	318,058			
Pea cheese (miso)	16,072	15,491			
Prepared medicine	654,194	480,266	Total	36,579,320	37,022,669

The number of vessels cleared at Osaka during 1914 was 685, of 798,614 tons, of which 647 vessels of 699,726 tons were Japanese, and 30 vessels of 88,704 tons British.

The imports into the subports of Kobe for 1914 amounted to $951,355, a decrease of $680,515 over the previous year. The exports from these ports are trifling.

The trade of the subports of Osaka, among which are the ports of the Yokkaichi consular agency, amounted in 1914 to $25,146,352, an increase of $3,232,953 over 1913. Both imports and exports gained, the former $1,154,564 and the latter $2,078,389.

Slight Opportunity for Investment—Foreigners at Disadvantage.

Opportunities for investment in business enterprises in this district are negligible, as it is the aim and ambition of the Japanese to control all classes of manufactures. This they are succeeding in doing, even going to the extent of selling goods without profit and at times even at a loss, in competition with foreign goods, to enable them to control the market in Japan and in the northern part of China. As no real estate can be owned by a foreigner, and it is therefore necessary to lease it or to form a company under Japanese laws, foreigners are at a great disadvantage. The large Japanese manufacturers in cotton and wool receive a drawback on all foreign sales of their goods, which enables them to compete advantageously in prices with foreign-made goods.

Banking Situation—Problem of Exchange.

There appear to be adequate banking facilities for carrying on business, as there are four foreign banks, with branches, and all the

large Japanese banks are represented here by branches. The credits and exchanges are, however, almost entirely through London, and since the war commenced in Europe this has made the rates of exchange very high and dilatory.

As a very large proportion of the products of Japan are sold in the United States and its imports of cotton and machinery are purchased in the United States, business would be facilitated if the exchange could in a great measure be transferred from London to New York. It is believed that American trade between Japan and the United States would be largely increased in all branches if this plan could be carried into effect and a system of credits established.

Shortage of Tonnage is Being Overcome.

Transportation facilities up to the fall of 1914 were ample to accommodate without delay all commerce existing between the two countries. Beginning with November, 1914, however, there has not been sufficient available tonnage, as two lines of steamships have been withdrawn. This state of affairs is being overcome by additional steamers being added to two of the Japanese lines, the placing of several large English steamers on a regular route between Hongkong and Puget Sound ports, and the chartering of some Japanese steamers other than the regular line ones. One serious drawback in the chartering of steamers other than those belonging to regular established lines is the fact that they are unable to secure return cargoes from Pacific coast ports and are obliged to return practically in ballast.

Since the opening of the Panama Canal four lines of steamships are sending one steamer each per month, carrying freight and a limited number of first-class passengers direct from Japan to Atlantic coast ports. These steamers have all secured full cargoes. The same lines also send a steamer each month via the Suez Canal to Atlantic ports of the United States. There have been a few steamers coming to the East with full cargoes of cotton from Gulf ports and a few with a partial general cargo from Atlantic ports, calling at Gulf ports and securing cotton to make a full cargo for the East.

Japan Supplies Own Needs in Certain Lines—Introduction of American Products.

Japan is rapidly becoming able to supply its markets with machinery, engines for the use of petroleum and gasoline, electrical apparatus, drawn tubes, and other manufactures of iron, steel, and copper by bringing out skilled workmen from England, Germany, and the United States on contracts of from three to five years to teach the workmen here the methods of the various trades.

For a successful introduction of American manufactures and products into Japan it is considered highly important that reliable representatives of the various products should be sent to Japan to canvass the trade and explain the advantage and superiority of their goods, having with them, so far as possible, samples for a proper demonstration. While every endeavor is being made to call the attention of the Japanese trade to the catalogues received, by having notices inserted in the leading Japanese newspapers that they are on file in the consulate and will be explained to all desiring information, the results have been less encouraging than expected. Quite a number of Japanese, however, have reported that they have established satisfactory connections with American merchants.

There would seem to be, if the opportunity is seized at once, a chance of establishing and increasing American trade with Japan, as goods of various kinds formerly purchased in Germany and England are nearly consumed.

Exports to United States and Island Possessions.

The following table shows the value of the exports to the United States, the Philippine Islands, and Hawaii during 1913 and 1914, according to invoices certified at the Kobe consulate:

Articles.	1913	1914
TO UNITED STATES.		
Bamboo poles	$86,398	$82,937
Bamboo and wood ware	339,314	401,882
Bean and bean oil	266,315	186,544
Braids, chip, straw, and hemp	1,360,271	1,344,284
Brushes	515,592	677,135
Camphor and camphor oil	282,415	388,404
Chillies and ginger	40,671	18,383
Cotton goods	98,619	45,794
Curios (over 100 years old)	96,672	90,606
Drugs and medicines	8,789	9,427
Fans	42,761	43,794
Glassware	848	3,580
Gold bullion		2,913,300
Gut string	63,673	62,261
Hats	1,520,255	1,263,929
Isinglass (agar-agar)	45,675	82,242
Metals	664,326	699,250
Metal ware	25,896	38,168
Menthol crystals	197,474	210,758
Matches	9,604	11,961
Mineral water	408	1,003
Paper and paper ware	126,358	105,580
Peanuts	45,268	61,190
Personal and household goods	4,687	4,463
Porcelain and earthenware	244,187	258,236
Provisions	260,198	618,770
Rice	452,990	443,256
Rag rugs		41,226
Sake	121,817	126,287
Sulphur	16,714	41,686
Silk goods	181,653	45,470
Straw matting and mats	1,500,095	1,102,309
Screens	6,257	8,408
Tea	510,174	608,410
Toys	155,070	202,921
Wax, vegetable	89,008	136,215
Miscellaneous	363,189	829,810
Charges	1,180,866	1,381,410
Total	10,924,511	14,591,289
TO PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.		
Bamboo and wood ware	20,122	8,422
Braids, chip, straw, and hemp	40,372	22,397
Brushes	2,962	4,474
Cotton goods	733,034	716,022
Camphor and camphor oil	624	1,418
Drugs and medicines	1,854	1,218
Fans	18,441	12,363
Glassware	74,431	93,447
TO PHILIPPINE ISLANDS—continued.		
Isinglass (agar-agar)	$1,854	$3,374
Leather goods	33,747	33,255
Metal ware	10,029	2,285
Mineral water	14,576	21,014
Matches	28,923	32,998
Paper and paper ware	8,303	6,630
Porcelain and earthenware	13,493	11,416
Provisions	35,981	33,551
Rice	1,656	890
Sake	747	847
Silk goods	52,295	40,429
Straw mattings	1,383	1,260
Sulphur	493	402
Tea	144	822
Toys	7,027	10,629
Vegetables and fruits	155,452	183,554
Wax, vegetable	1,457	7,629
Yarns (cotton and silken)	336,894	363,812
Miscellaneous	66,648	110,950
Charges	219,906	240,881
Total	1,882,848	1,936,400
TO HAWAII.		
Bamboo poles	97	44
Bamboo and wood ware	15,474	11,596
Braids, chip, straw, and hemp	418	202
Brushes	1,048	467
Camphor and camphor oil	487	657
Cotton goods	60,656	48,289
Drugs and medicines	4,873	2,332
Fans	425	52
Footwear	17,718	13,890
Classware	451	67
Metal ware	3,446	2,334
Matches	1,818	6,752
Paper and paper ware	5,574	6,520
Peanuts	35	185
Porcelain and earthenware	8,309	6,423
Provisions	252,791	243,829
Rice	1,000,499	761,937
Sake	73,595	39,686
Silk goods	47,735	31,624
Straw mattings	14,386	9,749
Screens	238	270
Tea	4,096	4,305
Toys	1,503	1,218
Miscellaneous	60,688	67,875
Charges	217,566	199,248
Total	1,793,926	1,459,651

YOKKAICHI AGENCY.

By Consular Agent Willard de L. Kingsbury, March 31.

During the past three years there has been a great expansion of electric railways in Aichiken. From Nagoya, with a population of 476,754, the electric lines are branching out in all directions. Already the lines have been extending to Inuyama, a distance of 18

miles, to Tsushima, a distance of 11 miles, and to Ono, a distance of 19 miles. A new line is contemplated from Nagoya to Okazaki, a distance of 19 miles.

The porcelain industry has been most severely injured by the European war. Many orders for Europe were left in the hands of the manufacturers because of the war, but, on the other hand, it is reported that there has been an increase in orders from America, England, and the British Colonies.

The demand for clocks for exportation to China became active at the end of the year, the reason given being the shortage of German clocks.

There has been an increase in the demand for fishing nets, and orders are in hand for exportation to Manila, Vladivostok, and the Caspian districts.

Experimentation in the manufacture of acetic acid has been in progress, and with some success, the incentive being the lack of imports resulting from the war.

The glass industry also has been more active, as the supply from Germany and Austria for southern Asiatic countries has been curtailed by the war. The increased demand, however, began to show itself only at the end of the year.

New Municipal Library in Tsurumai Park.

A number of brick, stone, and concrete buildings have been erected during the past year, and others have been contemplated. In particular a municipal library will be built in the Tsurumai Park in the two years of 1915 and 1916 in commemoration of the coronation of the new Emperor. The cost of the building is estimated at 126,500 yen ($62,997). The main building will be of brick. It will be four stories high, will hold 50,000 volumes, and will contain more than 30 rooms. There will also be a lecture hall which will have a seating capacity of 600. The library will be opened to the public in 1917. It is also planned to purchase a menagerie and build a municipal menagerie building in the same park at the expenditure of 30,000 yen ($14,940).

Trade of Yokkaichi, Nagoya, and Taketoyo.

The following table shows the imports and exports through the ports of Yokkaichi, Nagoya, and Taketoyo. The totals for these have been combined, since practically the same territory is supplied through these ports.

Articles.	1913	1914	Articles.	1913	1914
IMPORTS.			IMPORTS—continued.		
Ammonium, sulphate of, crude	$73,590	$90,457	Cotton, and manufactures of:		
Bags, gunny	7,934	3,321	Ginned	.....	$6,411
Beans:			Raw	$8,582,247	8,868,827
Soya	1,460,808	1,696,897	Twines and thread	.....	1,476
Small, red, and white	49,212	49,478	Dynamos	1,432	.....
Belting, woven	.....	3,807	Fuel	.....	3,370
Bricks, fire	22,558	2,623	Gas tanks, etc	31,352	.....
Capstans	1,207	.....	Glass	42,994	19,529
Caustic soda, crude	55,561	60,104	Indigo, artificial	.....	2,951
Chestnuts	.....	4,127	Iron:		
Chlorate of potash	12,873	9,760	Bars	167,793	141,798
Coal	222,947	469,305	Belts	.....	1,170
Cocoons	1,051	827	Cocks	2,875	.....
Coke	5,225	1,324	Dog spikes	.....	1,605
Copra	1,990	.....	Fishplates	15,023	2,728
Corn, Indian	8,491	1,364	Nails	29,700	1,929

Articles.	1913	1914
IMPORTS—continued.		
Iron—Continued.		
Pipes	$179	$6,998
Pipes, cast	5,237	.....
Plates and sheets	18,822	31,524
Plates, not coated	2,107	494
Wire	18,723	19,620
Other	49,515	42,675
Liquid gold	.....	1,053
Machines, miscellaneous	24,546	22,895
Manure	2,790,393	2,449,100
Material for bridges	20,152	7,782
Meters, gas	2,867	.....
Millet	1,213	.....
Millet, Italian	2,895	.....
Naphtha	23,619	213,221
Oil:		
Bean	93,743	57,383
Kerosene and petroleum	435,628	309,376
Machine	.....	1,112
Mineral, n. e. s	2,875	.....
Paraffin	7,048	7,940
Peanuts	1,499	2,452
Rails	205,869	43,901
Rattan, unsplit	9,812	7,909
Rice and paddy	1,776,558	805,843
Salt, table	18,890	24,230
Seeds:		
Cotton	.....	4,479
Hemp and *Perilla nankeensis*	4,321	17,671
Perilla ocymoides	36,503	7,476
Rape	22,694	8,279
Sesame	5,601	3,873
Miscellaneous	2,039	.....
Straw braid and Panama straw	5,632	5,229
Sugar	111,681	100,191
Wheat	98,886	.....
Wheat bran and rice bran	21,116	6,662
Worsted yarn	94,341	33,593
All other	8,587	7,595
Total	14,720,517	15,096,675
EXPORTS.		
Alcoholic liquors	5,602	4,495
Bags:		
Gunny	6,506	9,533
Linen	1,236	1,919
Bamboo ware	2,492	18,987
Boards for tea boxes	219,934	239,853
Brocade thread	.....	99,651
Calico and sheetings	120,276	267,964
Clocks, hanging and standing	36,652	22,941
Clogs	5,038	3,576

Articles.	1913	1914
EXPORTS—continued.		
Comestibles, miscellaneous	$2,875	$1,167
Cotton cloth:		
Colored	21,591	11,823
Striped	10,421	496
Cotton gins	14,357	9,327
Cotton undershirts and drawers	2,501	1,782
Cotton waste	3,408	3,203
Dresses and accessories	1,117	5,435
Fabrics, miscellaneous	9,735	4,844
Fans	7,159	6,679
Glass and glassware	3,724	2,046
Hosiery shirts	1,720	.....
Iron manufactures	12,428	40,500
Jinrikishas	1,274	.....
Lamps and parts	150	1,899
Lumber and boards	3,231	103
Machines and parts, miscellaneous	3,426	16,145
Mandarins	21,844	47,661
Mats and mattresses	.....	2,206
Metal manufactures, miscellaneous	4,719	458
Nankeens, imitation	202,544	28,796
Napkin manufactures	2,218	988
Nets, fishing	2,272	4,185
Oil, cotton	5,778	15
Paper	5,128	107
Paper ware	12,453	16,889
Plants and roots	1,823	319
Potteries	1,206,209	1,214,810
Porcelains	4,222	.....
Rice, unhusked and uncleaned	13,938	14,903
Rice, white	.....	1,418
Shirtings, gray	237,126	298,687
Shoes, miscellaneous	2,697	8,761
Soy	3,957	2,704
Spinning machines and looms	7,972	11,635
Tea cloths	42,631	27,579
Tea	269,811	352,132
Tissues:		
Cotton	460,665	631,687
Manufactures	1,392	18,161
Miscellaneous	250	.....
Twilled	260,396	259,365
Tobacco leaves	.....	1,378
Toys	3,008	21,080
Vegetables, preserved	2,152	1,546
Wine (sake)	3,546	5,238
Wood:		
Manufactures	26,560	23,236
Miscellaneous	25,239	42,740
Yarns, cotton	853,078	1,390,726
All other	20,027	26,360
Total	4,200,208	5,290,150

Declared Exports to United States.

The value of the declared exports from Yokkaichi to the United States and its insular possessions in the Pacific Ocean during 1913 and 1914 is shown in the following table:

Articles.	1913	1914
TO UNITED STATES.		
Bamboo ware	$16,187	$27,504
Basket ware	.....	2,875
Calendars	1,085	.....
Cotton goods	3,860	4,852
Earthenware	.....	1,007
Fans	4,162	.....
Flowers, artificial	1,817	1,790

Articles.	1913	1914
TO UNITED STATES—contd.		
Lacquered ware	$883	$1,059
Lamp shades	188	1,183
Matches	.....	20,703
Matting, porch seat	2,768	521
Mats	3,558	.....
Metal ware	1,220	1,616
Oranges	14,478	4,518

Articles.	1913	1914	Articles.	1913	1914
TO UNITED STATES—con.			TO PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.		
Paper ware	$14,137	$25,547	Cotton goods	$4,283	$2,313
Porcelain	938,685	861,019	Cloth, Nippon	776	629
Rice	14,252	8,853	Porcelain	.....	770
Silk goods	809	6,364			
Plants	2,071	.....	Total	5,059	3,712
Tea	461,034	594,642			
Toys	13,279	24,636	TO HAWAII.		
Vegetables, fresh	1,317	373			
Wind bells	$1,110	$3,119	Canned provisions	105	.....
Woodenware	983	6,036	Cotton goods	354	.....
All other	6,247	7,611	Porcelain	320	.....
Charges	.....	81,869	Tea	709	.....
Total	1,504,160	1,687,727	Total	1,488	.....

NAGASAKI.

By Consul Carl F. Deichman, March 25.

Both the commerce and industries of this consular district have suffered from the depression in financial circles caused by the war and the curtailment of credits, and, with the exception of the coal, shipbuilding, and iron industries, business was very dull and unsatisfactory throughout 1914. It showed, however, a tendency to improve toward the close of the year.

The exports of coal from this district to China, Hongkong, Philippine Islands, and Straits Settlements increased materially the second half of the year as a result of the war, while foodstuffs, cotton yarns, cotton tissues, and cement show increases to Chinese ports. The exports of coal to the United States and Hawaii show heavy decreases from the amounts for 1913, caused no doubt by the resumption of coal shipments from the British Columbia mines.

The principal articles of export from this district to the United States ports are coal, graphite, vegetable wax, phosphates, porcelains, and Japanese novelties; to Hawaii, cement and coal; to the Philippine Islands, coal, cement, beans and peas, potatoes, acids, paper, porcelains, and toys.

Statistics for Various Classes of Trade.

The total value of the exports and imports of the 14 open ports in the Nagasaki consular district to and from foreign countries during 1914 amounted to $47,089,186, a decrease of $5,346,955 (over 10 per cent) from the amount for the preceding year. The total value of the imports for 1914 was $26,292,304, a decrease of $4,834,921. The total value of the exports for 1914 was $20,796,882, a decrease of $512,034.

The above totals of exports and imports of merchandise do not include the value of bunker coal and ship's provisions obtained in these ports by foreign-going merchant vessels and men-of-war; the catches of fish and other marine products by Japanese fishing vessels on the high seas and off the coasts of Kwantung, Chosen (Korea), and Siberia, and brought to these ports for disposal; the transshipment trade to and from foreign countries and Chosen, nor the trade with Chosen. These values are given in the following para-

graphs and should be added to the totals given above when determining the whole volume of foreign trade of this district.

The total value of the bunker coal and ship's provisions taken at the various ports in the Nagasaki consular district during 1914 amounted to $7,172,228, a decrease of $1,002,798 from 1913.

The total value of the fish and other marine products brought to these ports for disposal during 1914 amounted to $1,938,367, an increase of $256,799.

The total value of the transshipment trade at the ports of this district to and from foreign countries during 1914 was $879,771 (including gold bullion valued at $131,089), a decrease of $264,268.

The total value of the transshipment trade of the ports of this district with Chosen during the year 1914 was $2,316,278 (including gold bullion valued at $1,290), a decrease of $1,144,140.

The total value of the exports and imports between the ports of this consular district and the ports of Chosen during 1914 was $9,241,678, an increase of $549,494.

The total value of the gold bullion shipped from Chosen to Shimonoseki and Moji in this consular district during 1914 was $5,710,797, an increase of $1,693,986.

Total Value of Foreign Commerce.

The total value of the foreign commerce of this consular district for 1914 therefore amounted to $71,152,256, including the commerce with Chosen (Korea), valued at $14,952,475 (including the shipments of gold bullion, $5,710,797), but not including the transshipment trade with either Chosen or foreign countries. The total value for 1913 was $75,001,820. The decrease of $3,849,564 for 1914 is accounted for by the heavy falling off in trade from foreign countries. The trade with Chosen shows a fair increase for 1914, partly due to the falling off in shipments from foreign countries on account of the war, but mostly to the gradual displacement of foreign-made goods by those made in Japan.

Shipping and Shipbuilding.

The total number of foreign-going vessels entered at the 14 ports of this consular district during 1914 was 4,266, with a registered net tonnage of 10,016,276.

The total number of foreign-going vessels that cleared from these 14 ports during 1914 was 4,356, with a registered net tonnage of 10,230,832.

The total number of vessels from the ports of Chosen (Korea) entering at the ports of this consular district during 1914 was 3,999, with a registered net tonnage of 1,773,303, and the number that cleared for Chosen ports during the year was 3,899, with a registered net tonnage of 1,711,003.

The shipbuilding industry of this district continues in a flourishing condition and many rush orders for new work have been executed promptly, with more on hand. The Mitsu Bishi dock yard and engine works at Nagasaki have had a busy year with docking and repair work and new merchant vessels and warships. The branch repair yard and dry dock of the Mitsu Bishi Co. at Hikoshima, near Shimonoseki, was completed toward the close of the year and opened

for work on December 1, 1914. The dry dock is 350 feet on keel blocks, 56 feet wide at entrance on bottom, and the depth of water over keel blocks is 26 feet at high water.

The number of Japanese registered merchant vessels docked at the Mitsu Bishi dry docks at Nagasaki during 1914 was 135, with a gross tonnage of 168,417; the number of foreign merchant vessels docked during the year was 51, with a gross tonnage of 157,863; also one foreign warship of 11,700 tons displacement.

The Imperial Japanese Navy Yard at Saseho, Nagasaki prefecture, is making extensive improvements to yard and shops, and the large basin with piers to accommodate 10 dreadnaughts is practically completed and the water turned in. The navy yard is prepared to build, as well as to repair, warships, a cruiser and a torpedo-boat destroyer having already been built there.

The Matsuo Iron Works at Nagasaki and the Fukagawa Shipbuilding & Iron Works at Wakatsu, Saga prefecture, in this district, build and repair small coasting steamers, steam trawlers, and other fishing craft.

Importance of Fishing—the Pearl-culture Industry.

The fishing business of this consular district is one of its principal industries, and gives employment to the population of practically all the villages along the coast, as well as the crews of the steam fishing fleets in Nagasaki and Shimonoseki. A large amount of capital is invested in these enterprises, especially steam trawling and whaling, and good returns are obtained on the investments.

The coral fisheries of the Goto Islands, lying about 45 miles west of Nagasaki, are quite important, as are those off the southeast coast of Kyushu Island, the coral being of good quality and finding a ready market in Italy.

The pearl-culture industry in Omura Bay, Nagasaki prefecture, has had a steady development, and the pearls now obtained are of a fair quality and size. The venture is now on a paying basis and is being extended.

The Mining Industry—Agriculture.

The mining industry, especially coal mining, is in a very prosperous condition, although it did not enjoy as good a season as in 1913. Gold, silver, and zinc mines had a good year, but copper had a setback on account of the war. The exporters of this metal have been unable to ship to Germany, which has been in the past one of their best customers. The prospects are good for all other metals the present year, although large increases are not anticipated.

The agricultural districts had a fair year, the rice crop especially being very large and resulting in lower prices for this staple. Other grains experienced a shortage and fruits had a poor season in this district.

Railways—Light and Power Enterprises.

The Imperial Government Railways had a good year in freight and passenger receipts. The work of extending the branch lines in this district is progressing, although somewhat slowly on account of the lack of sufficient funds for a construction program. The pri-

vately owned light railways are also making very slow progress in new construction, owing to difficulty in raising funds for this purpose.

The electric light and power enterprises in this district have been fairly successful, some companies amalgamating their interests and extending their lines. This industry may be said to be on a sound and paying basis, although there are still many concerns that have not progressed beyond the promoting stage and are the result of the hydroelectric boom experienced here about four or five years ago.

The Nagasaki Electric & Gas Co., the Kyushu Electric Lighting & Railway Co. at Saga, the Kyushu Hydroelectric Co. at Hita, Oita-ken, and the Kagoshima Electric Co. at Kagoshima, Japan, are the most successful companies.

Industrial Conditions in Various Lines.

The Nagasaki Spinning Co. (Ltd.) has been quite successful. It is now running full force, with 20,000 spindles, and a project is under way to increase the size of the plant. The machinery for this plant came from England.

A soap factory was started last year in Nagasaki for the manufacture of soap for export, and to facilitate the import of the raw material and the export of the finished product the company built the factory in the customs-free depot or zone. The soap is shipped to China.

A new glass factory for the manufacture of sheet glass was established at Tobata, Fukuoka prefecture, by the Asahi Glass Manufacturing Co., of Osaka. It is now in successful operation and working to full capacity to supply the demand for sheet glass heretofore supplied by Belgium and Germany. The machinery for this plant was obtained in the United States.

The flour mill at Dairi, Fukuoka prefecture, is also working to full capacity at present and most of its product is exported to China and Kwantung Province.

Transportation Facilities—Improvements.

The shipping facilities of this consular district are very good, steamships from all parts of the world calling at the principal ports, and the facilities offered shippers are much greater than the volume of business requires.

A new harbor scheme has been planned for Hakata on the northwest coast of Kyushu Island, to cost about $1,400,000, but it has not as yet received the sanction of the central Government.

Many municipal improvements in the various cities have been planned, and some are under construction already, such as the waterworks systems in the cities of Saga, Fukuoka, and Kagoshima, as well as new parks in Moji and Nagasaki.

The new city hall of Nagasaki was completed at the end of the year and opened for the transaction of business on January 18, 1915.

The population of the city of Nagasaki on December 31, 1914, according to the police census, was 164,272 inhabitants.

The new cable to Shanghai from Nagasaki belonging to the Communications Department of the Imperial Japanese Government was laid during the latter part of 1914 and is now in operation.

Trade of Nagasaki Port by Countries.

The share taken by each of the principal countries in the trade of the port of Nagasaki during 1913 and 1914 follows:

Countries.	1913		1914	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
United States	$888,261	$176,956	$832,315	$130,410
China	1,215,784	1,121,299	1,238,149	894,061
Kwangtung Province	540,024	44,050	574,251	33,679
Hongkong	6,538	676,084	2,093	760,613
British India	63,957	15,383	351,790	2,622
British Straits Settlements	71,862	46,390	44,146	74,888
Philippine Islands	2,184	51,928	593	73,800
French India	2,240,767	2,506	581,599	1,262
Russia in Asia	12,367	59,809	18,336	45,990
Siam	163,115	94	80,025	422
Great Britain	2,245,705	68,250	2,044,469	28,567
Germany	264,080	24,450	280,167	22,805
Belgium	242,666	17,074	374,934	627
Other countries	78,839	59,045	51,814	30,018
Total	8,036,179	2,363,318	6,474,681	2,099,764

Trade by Articles.

The principal imports and exports at Nagasaki in 1913 and 1914 are shown in the following table:

Articles.	1913		1914	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
IMPORTS.				
Brass and bronze: Ingots and slabs....pounds..	335,351	$66,709	268,241	$46,683
Cable, etc., submarine and telephone		25,598		461,392
Coal....tons..	3,603	39,459	9,526	62,736
Cotton, raw, ginned....pounds..	3,313,068	515,160	6,588,516	813,944
Eggs, fresh....do....	471,338	30,697	665,729	51,460
Fertilizers:				
Bone, animal....do....	51,761,725	550,919	55,851,949	624,136
Oil cakes....do....	59,584,536	648,705	54,312,420	576,077
All other		68,808		37,550
Glass, sheet....square meters..	413,800	117,540	338,614	97,795
Iron, and manufactures:				
Bars, rods, etc....pounds..	13,614,208	251,411	15,483,651	244,049
Pigs and ingots....do....	14,991,482	189,356	8,572,308	122,755
Pipes and tubes....do....	2,003,051	116,143	2,372,705	97,693
Plates and sheets....do....	22,794,362	468,567	27,129,922	428,259
Anchors, chains, wire rope, nails, screws, bolts, and nuts....pounds..	2,696,908	134,346	1,790,971	88,195
Machinery—				
Metal and woodworking....do....	957,041	97,407	1,032,152	110,890
Other		434,363		538,867
Materials for construction:				
Railway (chiefly rails)....pounds..	3,065,849	44,369	652,091	9,440
Building, etc....do....	1,603,091	79,141	211,121	11,147
Oil: Kerosene....gallons..	2,019,415	251,708	3,318,662	401,867
Rice....pounds..	121,077,264	2,379,647	35,215,356	630,889
Timber:				
Teak....cubic meters..	978	47,370	729	32,151
Other		118,629		14,603
Tin blocks, ingots, and slabs....pounds..	176,694	70,761	89,045	41,214
Vegetables:				
Beans, peas, and pulse....do....	9,619,104	138,980	16,161,552	231,571
Millet....do....	6,522,017	102,410	2,056,428	28,604
All other articles		547,973		670,711
Total		8,036,179		6,474,681
EXPORTS.				
Charcoal....pounds..	13,794,562	67,151	11,687,362	55,410
Coal....tons..	144,264	499,543	153,161	584,431
Comestibles, in cans and bottles		38,626		60,734
Fish:				
Boiled and dried, small....pounds..	862,998	26,024	1,100,827	38,411
Cuttle....do....	7,519,516	521,418	5,006,727	359,056

Articles.	1913		1914	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
EXPORTS—continued.				
Fish—Continued.				
Shell—				
Awabi or abalones.....pounds..	97,677	$28,824	114,526	$37,233
Mussel.....do....	851,245	28,046	362,761	31,843
Razor clams.....do....	221,650	22,928	224,075	22,687
Other, dried.....do....	498,884	23,225	309,253	19,833
Shrimps and prawns.....do....	606,457	74,383	754,564	78,119
Sharks' fins.....do....	152,653	30,301	149,774	28,653
Fèche de mer, dried.....do....	338,631	61,847	360,863	67,058
Mushrooms, dried.....do....	165,364	56,619	226,246	70,263
Paper:				
Toyo and hiragata.....do....	549,036	68,700	518,151	67,732
All other.....	.....	20,532	.....	18,254
Potatoes.....pounds..	6,549,255	42,055	5,875,100	39,339
Shells, awabi or abalones.....do....	345,139	61,148	123,612	18,842
Tea.....do....	685,895	23,149	676,947	88,116
All other articles.....	.....	662,607	.....	463,002
Total.....	.....	2,365,318	.....	2,092,764

Commerce of Moji, by Countries.

Following are the imports and exports of Moji, by countries, during 1913 and 1914:

Countries.	1913		1914	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
United States.....	$2,734,592	$287,160	$2,140,285	$210,858
China.....	1,514,457	4,889,793	1,454,088	4,788,893
Kwangtung Province.....	1,035,464	2,027,785	1,031,058	1,550,822
Hongkong.....	61,448	1,493,302	24,323	1,504,679
British India.....	5,082,087	293,676	4,496,574	283,101
Straits Settlements.....	933	252,490	5,628	360,772
Dutch East Indies.....	4,082,109	103,349	2,195,654	162,868
French Indo-China.....	169,111	45,737	121,048	107,644
Russia in Asia.....	4,958	24,081	14,335	25,205
Philippine Islands.....	27,372	517,390	27,603	442,836
Australia.....	338,369	112,687	654,912	64,588
Great Britian.....	1,516,164	152,845	1,121,225	133,855
Germany.....	2,158,933	50,820	1,448,193	99,901
Belgium.....	278,831	5,538	47,289	2,043
Sweden.....	223,171	2	175,772	179
Norway.....	19,738	.....	44,257	35
All other countries.....	440,229	149,457	1,011,592	203,866
Total.....	19,687,966	10,406,112	16,072,626	9,942,169

Principal Imports and Exports at Moji.

The following table shows the value of the principal articles imported and exported at the port of Moji during 1913 and 1914:

Articles.	1913	1914	Articles.	1913	1914
IMPORTS.			IMPORTS—continued.		
Boilers, steam, and parts...	$$53,272	$$75,704	Iron—Continued.		
Coal.....	57,764	244,406	Lump, ingot, billet, etc.	$147,414	$90,509
Cotton, ginned.....	5,002,867	5,325,237	Nails.....	19,648	3,814
Crane.....	262,464	53,246	Ore.....	79,270	46,743
Dynamos, electric motors, etc.....	371,010	143,338	Pig.....	436,371	112,878
Eggs, fresh.....	89,581	112,564	Pipes and tubes.....	127,534	131,451
Flour, wheat.....	86,178	33,604	Plates, tinned.....	62,431	37,677
Iron:			Sheets and plates.....	141,538	143,217
Bar, rod, etc.....	93,164	172,257	Wire and wire rods.....	139,078	84,450
			Wire rope.....	41,762	38,950

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Articles.	1913	1914
IMPORTS—continued.		
Machines and machinery:		
Metal or woodworking	$22,693	$106,889
Parts of	330,694	202,530
Pumping	54,493	74,528
Other	902,900	534,228
Materials, building, of metals	405,571	74,355
Mats, packing	61,294	49,481
Nickel, ingots and grains	89,183	.....
Oil, petroleum	214,360	180,203
Oilcake:		
Bean	1,635,662	1,582,088
Rapeseed	281,207	206,883
Other	54,860	63,765
Phosphorite	72,970	151,911
Pulp	178,198	221,817
Rails	330,341	129,721
Rice	825,446	168,325
Soda ash	70,292	84,578
Sugar:		
Below Dutch Standard No. 15	4,211,182	2,923,921
Dutch Standard No. 15 and above	12,150	63
Sulphate of ammonia, crude	189,693	217,077
Wheat	1,176,059	1,143,382
All other	1,357,772	1,376,726
Total	19,687,966	16,072,646

Articles.	1913	1914
EXPORTS.		
Cement, Portland	$241,685	$345,556
Charcoal	52,785	36,081
Coal	3,194,112	3,237,755
Cords, braids, etc., plaited	195,896	.....
Fish:		
Boiled and dried	78,873	64,851
Dried	12,844	8,494
Fresh	75,031	83,138
Salted	22,396	37,749
Mandarins	31,356	23,198
Matches	25,613	13,034
Paper:		
European	12,662	11,659
Hanshi and mino	37,238	38,997
Other	17,506	21,739
Rice	56,370	33,953
Sake	44,734	65,788
Shirtings and sheetings, gray	156,194	83,251
Sugar, refined	3,391,638	2,762,117
Timber and lumber (except railway ties)	61,549	67,497
Vegetables	39,765	27,583
Wax, vegetable	76,581	71,832
Yarns, cotton	1,569,684	1,700,989
All other	1,031,600	1,206,899
Total	10,406,112	9,942,100

Trade of Minor Ports.

The value of the total import and export trade of the minor ports in the Nagasaki consular district during 1913 and 1914 is shown in the following table:

Ports.	1913		1914	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
MOJI CUSTOMS DISTRICT.				
Shimonoseki	$379,879	$444,026	$507,314	$870,786
Wakamatsu	1,676,350	2,874,595	1,909,797	3,072,395
Hakata	383,749	31,015	383,668	11,777
NAGASAKI CUSTOMS DISTRICT.				
Karatsu	21,131	1,501,183	2,357	1,331,715
Sumiноye	.....	225,400	.....	224,696
Miike	568,585	3,312,367	583,003	3,132,917
Kuchinotsu	31,857	93,157	22,571	42,330
Misumi	237,421	.....	205,263	.....
Idzuhara	70,112	54,375	90,094	29,546
Shishimi	.....	230	.....	166
Naha (Loo Choo)	33,906	3,138	40,930	38,630
Total	3,403,080	8,539,486	3,744,997	8,754,958

[This report included many additional tables, presenting the trade of the district in great detail. These figures may be consulted at the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. A brief preliminary report for Nagasaki, including the articles and their value invoiced at the consulate for the United States and possessions, was published in Supplement 55a to COMMERCE REPORTS, issued on Apr. 5, 1915.]

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